



REDD+ Stakeholder Engagement

Session 6

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STAKEHOLDERS, PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

- What is a stakeholder?
- Are there more useful and accurate terms?
- Participation and strategic engagement—
stakeholder roles and responsibilities
- Representation and representativeness

WHAT IS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND WHY IS IT RELEVANT?

- **"Stakeholder engagement" refers to:**
 - influencing decision-making over time
 - developing ownership for the implementation of solutions
 - supporting implementation.
 - Can take place at multiple levels for REDD+ ("nested")
- **Other terms**
 - Stakeholder **Participation** (too often means one-off presence rather than ownership and involvement over time)
 - Stakeholder **Consultation** (listening without considering stakeholder input)
- **Why is stakeholder engagement important?**
 - Human rights, national legal obligations, sustainability dividends (e.g., ownership, avoiding/mitigating negative impacts, conflicts).

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WHO ARE REDD+ STAKEHOLDERS?

- **Stakeholders, in the REDD+ context, are defined as:**
"...those groups that have a stake/interest/right in the forest and those that will be affected either negatively or positively by REDD+ activities. They include relevant government agencies, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, Indigenous peoples and other forest dependent communities."
- **Rights holders = a subset of stakeholders** with statutory and/or customary rights to land and natural resources that will be potentially affected by a REDD+ program.
- **Stakeholder categories are not homogeneous**

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WHAT ARE YOUR OBJECTIVES? TYPES OF REDD+ STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	WHAT	WHEN
TYPE A: Socialization and Learning	Stakeholders receive information on concepts and plans and develop capacity for educated dialogue.	Readiness early stages, but done as needed.
TYPE B: Analysis of Problems to Establish Baselines	Stakeholders solicited for information on ecological, socioeconomic, governance/policy issues via open meetings, document reviews and participation in invitational working groups.	Primarily Readiness activities but updates as needed.
TYPE C: Consensus Building and Consent	Stakeholders invited to jointly define problems, solutions, priorities. Governments/projects respect community consent decisions.	Readiness (strategy development, SESA, FPIC, benefit distribution, grievance procedures) and Implementation
TYPE D: Oversight/ Monitoring Roles	Stakeholders invited to serve on committees for oversight/monitoring for insights, transparency and equity	Both readiness and implementation stages

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WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR?

- Stakeholder analysis
- Engagement practices
- Consent practices (FPIC)
- Engaging specific groups (women, indigenous peoples, other forest-dependent communities)

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- **What is stakeholder mapping and analysis?**
 - Methods to identify stakeholder groups, relative power and relationships across groups, differences/ convergences across and within groups, leadership legitimacy and cultural and linguistic influences on interactions.
 - Stakeholder mapping and analysis may make use of existing data, but also need ground-truthing
 - Some countries not yet done REDD+ stakeholder analyses
- **Recommendations**
 - To avoid stereotyping and identify areas of consensus and conflict, stakeholder analyses should be done **early** and **consistently** during REDD+ readiness preparations.
 - **Gender analysis** should be a consistent element of stakeholder analyses.

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	Thumbs Up	Thumbs Down
General	Smaller groups meeting over time, active learning Advance notice, travel funds Open access, participation options	Poor tracking of women's participation, few gender advocates Too few trained facilitators Trust issues with Forest Dept. & CSOs
Type A [most common]	Government and civil society providing information/capacity National/local CSO networking	Socialization ≠ consultation Stakeholder analysis done too late Gender missed in stakeholder analysis
Type B	Analyses by civil society Participatory data collection for governance and SESA.	Closed-door expert analyses Analyses of deforestation drivers.
Type C	Allowing adequate time Note-taking & feedback loops Consensus – SESA and FPIC	Unclear benefits and distribution Unclear grievance procedures Unclear FPIC implementation
Type D	Civil society leadership Independent monitoring option	Minimal CSO participation on standing committees

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- Levels of engagement of different groups of private sector appears to vary within and across countries (mostly Type A and D) but real level is unknown due to private (exclusive) meetings.
- Diverse group and views: individual companies, federations and trade associations involved in extractive and productive (e.g., forestry, oil palm production, ranching, large-scale farming), finance.
- Underrepresented: Smallholders without associations, trade unions, agriculture, mining and infrastructure
- **Recommendations:** More balanced analyses of private sector's role in drivers of deforestation analyses, more private sector participation in multi-stakeholder processes, concession moratoriums during Readiness planning (trust-building with civil society), engaging business via larger LEDS/Green Economy planning

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- Special case of indigenous consent rights for proposed projects, to be respected by signatories of UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (2008) (and all UN-REDD countries)
- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
 - Implementation still nascent (mining, roads experience)
 - Types A, C and D stakeholder engagement for REDD+ FPIC
 - **Challenges: Consent without manipulation; the right to refuse consent; consent for Voluntarily Isolated; application to other forest-dependent vulnerable communities.**
- **Recommendations:** government and donor commitment and resources; supportive policies; trained neutral facilitators; information quality; information; adequate time; grievance resolution processes.

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- Supportive donors but still underrepresentation of indigenous and other marginalized groups (Types A-D), group differences
- More engagement on socialization/learning, technical inputs (consultation plans, safeguards/FPIC, monitoring) than dialogue about indigenous tenure rights and benefits plans.
- History, culture and legal framework result in different government sensitivities and commitment to indigenous issues and representation for REDD+.
- **Recommendations:** Building relationships and trust, sharing information and building capacity via civil society and government indigenous ministries, better materials, broadening representation.

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Invite women to the meeting

- ensure that the invitation reaches the women
- Give adequate advance notice for them to arrange for their other responsibilities (housework, cooking, caregiving)

Prepare women to effectively participate in the meeting (via the invitation, small group meetings, house-to-house canvassing)

- inform them of the purpose
- raise their awareness about the importance of their participation



Prepare men to accept women's participation and input (during small group work, through local and religious leaders, via outreach messages)

GENDER-SENSITIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Organize the meeting at a time and place convenient and appropriate for women (travel, accommodations, child care, facilitators)



Conduct the meeting so that women have the opportunity to provide input (plenary introduction, sex-segregated group work, sensitive facilitation of sharing and prioritizing, consensus building)

Don't waste their time – make sure the meeting covers issues of importance to women as well as men, and that they are not only able to participate, but that their input is valued

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ENGAGING WOMEN

- Societal gender differences and differences between men and women of the same stakeholder group - different stakes, vulnerabilities, interests and rights
- Women (and gender advocates) appear to be under-represented (invitations, presence, participation quality and impact) in Types A-D stakeholder engagement, particularly indigenous women.
- **Recommendations:** Stakeholder analyses to identify gender issues at various scales and women stakeholders; invitation and facilitation practices; logistical issues; sharing experiences across countries.

Tools and methodologies for participation and engagement

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SOME METHODS FOR REDD+ STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Type A

- Stakeholder mapping
- Public hearings & public comment
- Open house
- Listening sessions**
- World café methods
- Focus groups
- Surveys
- On-line dialogue blogs

Type B

- Topic/Issue hearings, assemblies
- Invited advisory working groups, task force (permanent or temporary)
- National or community issues forum
- Deliberative planning - charrettes, scenarios, **Appreciative Inquiry**
- Citizen juries/panels
- Study circles
- Document review

Type C

- Sustained Dialogue
- Search for Common Ground
- Consensus agreement meetings
- Settlement agreements/Negotiations
- Delphi methodology
- FPIC (consent)**

Type D

- **Permanent REDD+ Oversight Committees (National, sub-national)**
- Committees/Teams for monitoring impacts and resolving grievances
- Participatory monitoring
- Independent monitoring
- Partnerships

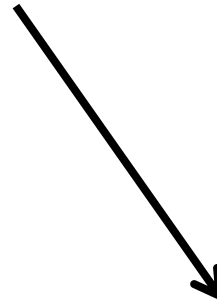
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CONTINUUM OF PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

- Involve experts only/closed door
- Passively inform (Web site)
- Public communications (Radio)
- Targeted communications
- One-off participation
- Participation with follow-up, validation
- Sustained engagement
- Local leadership

Minimal
participation



Active
engagement

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APPROACH / PHILOSOPHY

- Data mining (it's where most of us are!)
- Listening
- Frame analysis of cultural, power differentials
- Cogeneration of knowledge
- Action research
- Appreciative/assets based

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- Don't waste people's time and don't overload; use existing venues
- Employ frame analysis
- Use appreciative approach but add value
- Match method to question
- Take care of confidential information
- Return results: validate and verify

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Photo Credit: Nancy Diamond